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On the last one hundred pages are printed five appendices, which contain the full text of several epoch making papers and documents pertaining to the growth of International Law. Among them are the results of the work of The Hague Conference of 1907, and that of the London Naval Conference held in 1909. This treatise will undoubtedly be as popular as its predecessors in the Series.

R. A. L.

*A Lawyer's Recollections In and Out of Court.* By George A. Torrey, of the Massachusetts Bar. Little, Brown & Co. Boston, 1910. pp. 227.

These memoirs of Mr. Torrey are evidently intended, not for the serious student of history, as many autobiographies are, nor even for those who are interested in serious biography, but simply for the busy lawyer in his hours of rest and recreation. Although the book gives one something of an idea of the conditions of life in a small Massachusetts town during the third quarter of the last century, Mr. Torrey, so far as his memoirs show, has never occupied a prominent enough position in the affairs of his State to make his present work a record of history. Neither is the book biography, because it makes no pretext of telling anything like a consecutive story of the author's life. It is merely a collection of anecdotes told in an exceedingly simple style, two or three of which one recognizes as having been seen before somewhere, but all of which are amusing, particularly to a lawyer. The book also contains some very brief but telling character sketches of other members of the bar with whom Mr. Torrey has come in contact. Several of the men mentioned in this way are men prominent in national affairs.

The "Recollections" begin with the author's birth at Fitchburg, Mass., in 1838. The first chapter tells of the ordinary pranks of a school boy, and makes apparent at the outset that the author has a remarkably retentive memory for details. The second chapter deals with Mr. Torrey's life at Harvard and the Harvard Law School, and displays the simplicity and democracy of the life at that institution between 1855 and 1861. The last three chapters are more entertaining than are the first two. They are a recital of incidents in the life, first of a country lawyer, and later of the successful counsel of the Fitchburg Railroad, with a large practice

before both the Superior Court and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

"These random recollections" do, as the author hopes they will, "tend to prove that the practice of law, possibly considered by some a dry and uninteresting pursuit, is occasionally enlivened by incidents of an amusing character." At least, it does prove this if the reader happens to be an optimist. If, on the other hand, he is a pessimist, the reading of the book is more apt to stir up in him a longing for the return of the good old days when competition in the "law business" was not so keen, and it was possible for every man to take time to enjoy his work as much as Mr. Torrey very obviously has done.

E. A. I.

*Work-Accidents and the Law.* By Crystal Eastman, Member and Secretary New York State Employers' Liability Commission. Charities Publication Committee, New York, 1910. 350 pp.

The present volume is the second of a series of six volumes, which represent the labors of the Pittsburg Survey, published under the Russell Sage Foundation. The book is in the main economic rather than juristic. By a careful marshalling of his material, the author commands the attention of even the casual reader from the start, and does not permit it to flag until the lesson of the work has been taught.

The problems which the writer seeks to solve, by laboratory methods, taking Pittsburg as a cross-section out of the heart of the question, are, first, what are work-accidents, their causes, results, and economic significance; and, second, what relief does the law afford in these cases, and wherein, if at all, is this insufficient. This is no unpractical theoretical discussion. The whole book is permeated with a spirit of strict scientific inquiry. The facts are undisputed, the answers logically follow from them. After a brief discussion of the doctrine of "employers' liability," from its inception down to the present, and the by-products of the doctrine, the author considers the trend of legislative relief, and concludes with suggested changes which are of some originality, and will be found fair and reasonable. The appendices are of great value, consisting of articles on side-issues suggested